

FIX OCEAN OIL RATES

Standard Is Charged with Throttling Competitor.

FREIGHT CONTRACT IS SHOWN

Brother of Ida Tarbell, Historian of Rockefeller Company, Tells of His Struggle Trying to Meet Prices Before He Was Forced to Wall. Prosecutor Kellogg Is Probing.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Standard Oil Company, through subsidiaries in this country and South Africa, has an active freight contract with all steamship lines plying between New York and South African ports, by virtue of which it can ship lubricating oils to the South African markets at rates so much cheaper than those allowed its one competing company that the difference in freight rates alone represents a fair profit.

This fact was testified to before Referee Peria to-day by Philip Harrison, manager of the trade department of the New York Lubricating Oil Company, an independent concern, and a copy of the contract entered into between the Standard subsidiaries and the steamship lines was put on record by Prosecutor Kellogg. The contract was made on February 10, 1906, and is to run until March 1, 1908.

By it the Standard and its subsidiaries can ship lubricating oil to Delagoa Bay for \$4.20 a ton, or forty cubic feet, as the contract reads.

Protest Is Unheeded.

This rate is exclusive of landing charges on the African coast, which run from 3 to 4 shillings a ton. The New York Lubricating Oil Company at the present time has to pay the steamship lines 42 shillings 6 pence a ton on all shipments between New York and Delagoa Bay, this rate being exclusive of landing charges.

Expressing the Standard Oil Company's rates in terms of English money, the freight costs to that corporation are a little less than 17 shillings a ton, the addition of 4 shillings landing charges bringing the Standard's gross charges to 21 shillings, 6 pence, at the most.

Manager Harrison, of the New York Lubricating Oil Company, read a letter of protest which he had written to Barber & Co., of New York, his company's shipping brokers, last June, protesting against the discriminating freight rates.

Beyond an acknowledgment of the letter, Harrison said that he heard nothing from the steamship agents, and no remedy of existing conditions had been attempted.

As a result of the alleged discrimination against them his firm's shipments to South Africa had dropped from 2,500 tons in 1905, to 2,700 tons in 1906, and the shipments in the present year had shown the same proportion of decrease.

"If this discrimination in freight rates through the contract the Standard companies have with all the carrying lines continues, we will be driven out of business," said Harrison.

Hear Miss Tarbell's Brother.

W. W. Tarbell, a brother of Ida Tarbell, the historian of the Standard Oil Company, held the witness stand for a time to tell about the struggle his company, the United States Pipe Line, with which was allied for a time the Independent Pure Oil Company, had with the Standard before being forced to the wall.

When the Independent Producers' Protective Association undertook to build the United States Pipe Line through New Jersey to New York Harbor, said the witness, the influence of Standard in the State of New Jersey made the obtaining of a right of way impossible.

When the line was finally run into Philadelphia, he declared, and the refinery of the Pure Oil Company was established to handle its flow, the Atlantic Refining Company, of Philadelphia, a Standard concern, ran the prices of refined oil down to such a figure that at the last the Pure Oil Company was selling refined oil at the same price that it paid for the crude.

At the time competition was heaviest, said Mr. Tarbell, the Pure Oil Company was selling its product out of its tank wagons at 4 1/2 cents per gallon. The Pure Oil Company lost \$80,000 before it succumbed to the Standard.

SONGS HURT NAVY HARMONY.

Jingles Causing Trouble—Evans Votes Them "All Right."

New York, Oct. 4.—And now it is a couple of lines set to a couple of un-tuneful notes that is threatening the peace and good will of the navy. In the Philippines one of the boys in khaki first words to the old vaudeville hit called "Dell, Y. Tarriers, Drill," and had thousands of stalwart voices—sometimes in chorus—shouting:

Early in the morning before the break of day,
The bugle sounds first call for reveille;
A thousand hungry soldiers get up and shoulder arms,
And march a hundred miles for a bunch of false alarms.

Then drill, you soldiers, drill;
Drill, you soldiers, drill;
You get up before it's light
To be ordered round till night.

By a dozen sweet-lipped generals,
Who make you sweat for spite;
Then it's drill, you soldiers, drill,
And there were other verses.

An attempt was made to suppress this jingle, but the more the captains, majors, colonels, and generals tried to suppress, the more embarrassed they became and the louder were the lines screamed.

It is the men behind the guns who now find themselves ordered not to sing.

"Don't worry the sailors, he's just as good as we," our President says you must respect his uniform of blue.

The claim is made that Capt. W. C. Cowles, but of the 1st of President Roosevelt, is opposed to the refrain. Mon of the receiving ship Franklin, stationed at Norfolk, Va., have been punished for barber-chorded the thing. They threaten to appeal to the Secretary of the Navy. Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans is reported to have pronounced the "Don't scorn the sailor" song all right.

PARAGRAPHS BY WIRE.

Danville, Wash., Oct. 4.—An angry mob drove a band of Hindus from this place across the line to Canada.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 4.—Stewart O'Hara, of Carlisle, Pa., a lineman, was electrocuted while adjusting wires on a pole.

Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Rebecca Wentzel, an octogenarian of this city, has the unique record of having attended 3,092 funerals during her life.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4.—Joseph Tallica, an Italian, who shot and killed the brother of his intended bride, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 4.—D. D. Edwards, on trial at Chattanooga for the murder of a negro, admitted that he had killed fourteen men during his life.

Ashland, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Fifteen passengers on an Ashland traction car left the tracks on a viaduct and hung suspended over the river.

New York, Oct. 4.—Six hundred unmarried women, half of whom had been in New York yesterday with a view to securing situations as domestic servants and, incidentally, husbands.

WANT WATCHORN'S POSITION.

Office-seekers Cast Longing Eyes on Ellis Island.

Candidates galore are out for the position of commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, the report having been sent broadcast that Commissioner Robert Watchorn has resigned to accept an important post with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company.

General Straus and Commissioner General Sargent place no credence in the reports. In fact, it is understood that when Mr. Straus accepted the Commerce portfolio he received assurances that Commissioner Watchorn would remain.

When Mr. Watchorn was appointed commissioner at Ellis Island a few years ago it caused much excitement among Republican politicians in New York. The job had long been part and parcel of the patronage placed at the disposal of the State organization, but in naming a successor to Commissioner Williams, President Roosevelt ignored the wishes of Senator Platt and other State leaders and applied the merit rule.

Should Commissioner Watchorn retire within the next few months, there is at least a probability that the President may go out of the State of New York to name his successor.

PROTOCOL IS SIGNED

Central American Peace Is Practically Assured.

HOLD MEETING IN THIS CITY

Delegate from Each of the Five States to Be Present in November.

Mexico and the United States Also to Be Represented—Peace Treaty Probable as Result of Gathering.

The peace protocol signed here by the diplomatic representatives of the five Central American states was made public yesterday.

The first draft of the protocol was given to the press Thursday prematurely, and later in the day was recalled. The revised version, which contains a few corrections, agrees to a convention in the city of Washington during the last fifteen days of November "to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said republics and of bringing about permanent peace in those countries."

The convention will be held "following a formal invitation which, it is understood, is to be made simultaneously to each of the five Central American republics by their excellencies, the President of the United States of America and the President of the United Mexican States."

The five diplomatic representatives, by authority of their respective governments, agree to the appointment of plenipotentiaries, who will meet to discuss the steps to be taken and the measures to be adopted in order to adjust any differences which may exist among said republics, or any of them, and for the purpose of concluding a treaty which shall determine their general relations.

Asked to Send Delegates.

The United States and Mexico are invited to send representatives "to lend their good and impartial offices in a purely friendly way toward the realization of the objects of the conference."

Pending the Washington conference in November, the five Central American states represented in the protocol pledge themselves "to maintain peace and good relations among one another, and they respectively assume the obligation not to commit, or allow to be committed, any act which might disturb their mutual tranquility. To this end they shall refrain from an armed demonstration on their respective frontiers, and shall withdraw their naval forces to their territorial waters." They further agree to submit to the joint arbitration of the Presidents of the United States and the President of Mexico any question arising between them that cannot be adjusted by the usual diplomatic methods.

The protocol is signed by Senors J. B. Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica; F. Mejia, Minister of Salvador; Uguarte, Minister of Guatemala; and Corra, Minister of Nicaragua.

After the meeting of the commission, Mr. Multie elaborated. He figured that such a system would prevent the payment of dividends out of capital, and would indicate to stockholders the safety or risk of their investments.

If a public audit system is decided upon it will apply to all companies under the commission's jurisdiction, including the gas and electric light corporations. The question whether the State or the corporations themselves would bear the expense of the annual audit has not been determined.

"We haven't gotten into the details yet, we are merely trying to determine the soundness of the principles involved," said Chairman Wilcox. The chairman added that he was a believer in the maximum amount of publicity in the running of public service corporations. The action of the commission was attributed chiefly to the admissions made by "Accountant" Quigg.

James A. Finch, a law clerk in the Department of Commerce, has been appointed to the position of general counsel, succeeding Philip T. Gordon, who resigned.

Maj. Sylvester yesterday received a letter from the Rev. Henry Y. Saterlee, Bishop of Washington, thanking the joint department for its services on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone at Mount St. Alban last Sunday afternoon.

In response to the request of Mrs. Emma R. Graves, 167 W. Street, the name of the Commission yesterday, changed to Reserve Street, the writer was informed yesterday by the Commission that the change will require an act of Congress.

Hannah Maria Hatch, whose will was filed for probate yesterday, left to her daughter, Mabel Hatch, the property of a small estate, while the remainder of the estate is to be equally divided between that daughter and a son, Robert Emma Hatch.

Judge Barnard yesterday admitted Edward Fielding and Alexander McFarley, two ad valorem stationers at Fort Myer, to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each. These two men, with another soldier, A. M. Nevins, are charged with having robbed John Langford several weeks ago.

Malachi Harris, colored, living at Harman, Md., was brought to the Emergency Hospital last night with both legs out near the knee. He was attempting to board a train near Seneca, Md., when he missed his footing and fell under the wheels. His condition is serious.

Harry L. Dorsey yesterday filed suit in the District Supreme court against the Babcock and Wilcox Company, to recover the sum of \$4,120, for alleged damages on account of delay in work done for the defendant company in connection with the building of the new Union Station.

The report of the sealer of weights and measures for the month of September, submitted to the Commission yesterday, shows the receipts of the office to have been \$1,268. In addition to this, the sum of \$80.50 was paid as rent from the Eastern, Western and Georgetown markets.

Morris Carey, colored, thirty years of age, whose home is at 414-1/2 Street, was arrested last night from the schooner J. T. Purcell, anchored in the river off the Independent Ice Company's wharf, and was charged with the murder of a man named William J. T. Purcell, who was recovered in the body, which was taken to the morgue.

In response to a request from the North Washington Citizens' Association that Congress be asked for an appropriation for the purchase of a lot north of the Gage school as a public playground, the writer was informed yesterday that if the board of education will submit such an estimate it will be given consideration by the Commissioners.

Bruno Otto Wagner, who is said to be one of the most successful inventors of the Pacific Coast, was yesterday courted by the Washington Asylum Hospital, following an investigation as to his mental condition. His efforts to perfect an "electric motor" which will surpass anything of its kind for strength is thought to have temporarily deranged his mind.

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JEROME AFTER QUIGG

Looks Up His Public Service Testimony.

CONFERENCE WITH WILCOX

New York's District Attorney Busy Concerning Disclosures of Interest. Official-Radical Action Likely by Commission as to an Annual Public Audit of Corporation Books.

New York, Oct. 4.—District Attorney Jerome is looking into the testimony taken before the public service commission.

He was in conference to-day with Chairman Wilcox for about an hour, and that is not the first time he has met members of the commission concerning the disclosures that have been made.

Mr. Jerome refused to-day to talk about the conference, beyond saying that it had to do with matters of public concern.

Mr. Wilcox said it would be improper for him to talk. It is known that a copy of the Quigg testimony, as well as the testimony of other witnesses, has been sent to Mr. Jerome.

It is understood that Mr. Jerome has failed to find anything in the testimony thus far that would enable him to begin criminal prosecutions. The commission appointed Chairman Wilcox to-day as a committee to consider the feasibility of requiring an annual public audit of the accounts of transportation companies in this city.

Radical Step Taken.

This is regarded as one of the most important, and probably the most radical step, that the commission has taken since its organization. The commission believes that with such an audit, payment to Quigg for "accelerating" public opinion and the like would be impossible.

Whether the commission under the law which created it has the power to send an accountant into the companies' offices in this way is a question that hasn't been settled yet.

But if the commission decides on that course, a special bill, if necessary, will be introduced at Albany.

Commissioner Multie, speaking in favor of a public audit, said: "In the investigation before this commission, as well as in investigation by legislative committees, it has been repeatedly determined that improper methods of book-keeping have prevailed."

"It has been impossible for the commission and for others to determine exactly what has been done with capital and revenue receipts. These conditions ought not to continue, and my purpose in offering a resolution is that a committee may be appointed to report a method which will do away with them in the future."

"Every expenditure should be examined and approved by a professional accountant in the employ of the commission, and the account to which each expenditure is to be charged should be determined by such accountant."

"Companies which have kept proper accounts heretofore will, I have no doubt, welcome such a system, as it would in no way interfere with their operation and would, in fact, be an additional guarantee of their soundness and proper management."

Safety for Stockholders.

After the meeting of the commission, Mr. Multie elaborated. He figured that such a system would prevent the payment of dividends out of capital, and would indicate to stockholders the safety or risk of their investments.

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AUTO TERRORIST MUST GO.

Government Official to Displace Marshal Collins of Conduit Road.

Mr. C. Collins, erstwhile marshal of the Conduit road, will be succeeded in that office by Amos S. Jackson, 1225 H street northeast, as soon as the War Department and the Department of Justice can confer and complete plans for the transfer of the road to Federal authority. The War Department announced yesterday that it is preparing to exercise its authority over the government scheme of river improvement, which is the subject of the road to Federal authority.

Mr. Jackson was formerly connected with the Engineer Corps, and has every qualification for the position. Another watchman for the road will be appointed later. Maj. Crosby, under whom comes the supervision of the road, says that Jackson's principal duty will be to prevent the oversteering of automobiles and disorderly conduct of all kinds, but that in whatever he may be called upon to do he must be careful to avoid any conflict with the authorities of the State of Maryland.

Maj. Crosby said that the speed laws of the District of Columbia will govern on the Conduit road for the present. The rate of speed allowed on country roads in the District is twenty miles an hour.

RENT HER SOLE INCOME.

Aged Woman Seeks Court's Aid to Prevent Destruction of Houses.

The District Commissioners and Snowden Ashford, inspector of buildings, were cited yesterday by Justice Gould to show cause next Friday why the execution of an order of the inspector of buildings requiring the demolition of premises 924 1/2 street southwest should not be enjoined.

Mrs. Mary F. Ford, who says she is seventy-two years old, and without other income than the rent of two small houses, 924 and 924 1/2 F street southwest, which she has owned for twenty years, complains that a permit to repair 924 1/2 has been denied her, and that she has been notified to tear down the house. She declares that an expenditure of \$100 will put the property in proper shape, and denies that it has depreciated in value 50 per cent, as set forth in the order of demolition.

HOT FIGHT IN HOTEL LOBBY

Starts When Congressman's Nephew Chucks Woman Under Chin.

Clerk Resents Insult, and Cashier Is Knocked Out in Ensuing Unpleasantness.

For a brief time last night the lobby of an up-town hotel resembled a pugilistic arena, except for the fact that instead of two there were three combatants and one greatly interested spectator.

It was shortly after the dinner hour, and all the leather lounging chairs in the rotunda of the hotel were filled with smokers, when a young and attractive woman entered the lobby and engaged in conversation with the clerk. A few minutes afterward a well-known visitor to Washington, about forty years of age, a nephew of a prominent Middle West Congressman, entered the hotel, a bit disheveled and evidently intoxicated.

He gazed at the woman at the desk, then, approaching her, chuckled her under the chin.

All this apparently happened before the clerk realized what was going on. A moment later he rushed from behind the desk and dealt the legislator's relation a stinging blow on the jaw, almost knocking the offender down. He rallied in an instant, in time to knock down the cashier, who was hurrying to assist the clerk. The cashier stayed down, and the two others were about to mix it up when the woman's screams and the gathering patrons of the hotel prevented further hostilities. The man who had insulted the woman was escorted outside by a medical friend, only to be stopped on the walk by a policeman.

Many explanations were necessary before the policeman would allow the nephew of the Western Congressman to go, but he was finally permitted to depart. The cashier was put to bed, while the clerk continued his duties, and the young woman disappeared.

SCOTT SEEKS DIVORCE.

Namesake of Mexican War Hero Makes Charges Against Wife.

Winfield Scott, a clerk in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, who is said to be a descendant of Gen. Winfield Scott, has filed a suit for divorce from his wife, Mrs. Edna Scott, in Chicago, where Scott has retained a legal residence, although he and his wife have resided in this city for the last eight years.

It is alleged in the declaration that Mrs. Scott was friendly with other men while her husband was at home minding the children.

Depositions concerning the matter were taken in this city, and have been filed in Chicago by the attorneys for Mr. Scott.

Mrs. Scott denies all the charges, and it is asserted has filed a cross bill against her husband alleging desertion and non-support. The daughter of the Scotts is a pupil at the Holy Cross Academy in this city, and the son, Walter, is with his mother.

Although admitting that he had filed a suit for divorce, Mr. Scott declines to discuss the matter.

LANDIS TAKES IT COOLLY.

Fails to Act Against Moffett, Who Criticized Court.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Judge Landis to-day received formal notification from the special grand jury that James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, when confronted with his charges that the oil corporation had been singled out as the victim of Federal prosecution, had backed down.

Then, while an expectant courtroom waited, wondering whether or not Judge Landis would hold the author of the criticisms in contempt of court, the judge briefly thanked the grand jurors for the service and told them they were discharged from further consideration of the case.

Many of these resources which we have been in the habit of calling inexhaustible are being rapidly exhausted, or in certain regions have actually disappeared.

"Our public lands, whose highest use is to supply homes for our people, have been, and are still, being taken in great quantities by large private owners, to whom home-making is at the very best only a secondary motive subordinate to the desire for profit."

"To allow the public lands to be worked by the tenants of rich men for the profit of the landlords, instead of by freeholders for the livelihood of their wives and children, is little less than a crime against our people and our institutions."

"We are face to face with the great fact that the whole future of the nation

is directly at stake in the momentous decision which is forced upon us.

"If, under such circumstances, the government found out what had happened it would have no alternative save to stop the circulation of the counterfeit money, though those possessing it were innocent. It would, of course, try to secure the conviction of the thief, but if he had escaped the jurisdiction of the law, it would nevertheless be impossible to let his innocent victims continue to pass his by no means innocent counterfeit money. People are always beseeching me not to enforce it against men of great wealth, because innocent outsiders may be hurt, or only to enforce it with a gentleness that would prevent anybody, good or bad, from being hurt."

"It is not possible to comply with such requests, even when they are made in good faith."

"This is a government of law, a law which applies to great and small alike. All that the law can do is to punish evil, to encourage what is good, and to secure, so far as possible, an equality of opportunity for all men to show the strength of body, mind, and soul in the hard struggle of life."

SKIPPER OFFENDS PRESIDENT
Orders His License Revoked for Racing on the Mississippi.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt telegraphed Capt. Moore and Will Hams, Evansville steamboat inspectors this afternoon, directing them to suspend immediately the license of the master of the steamboat Fred J. Hartweg, of Paducah, Ky., for his reckless navigation of that boat in the fleet going down the Mississippi from Cairo to Memphis.

He asked that the license be suspended immediately by telegraph. The Hartweg indulged in a race on the Mississippi yesterday afternoon with another boat, and for a few minutes endangered the steamboat Mississippi, on which the President was traveling.

FAVORS SINGLE STATEHOOD.

President, Gov. Curry Says, Promised to Support It.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 4.—Gov. Curry, of New Mexico, who spent last night on the boat with President Roosevelt, secured a promise from the President to support single Statehood for New Mexico.

"He authorized me to say," said the governor, "that he is for Statehood for New Mexico, and will do all he can to secure the passage of a single Statehood bill."

"We will have the bill introduced early in the next session and will crowd it to a finish."

ITEMS FROM ABROAD.

Danilovka, Russia, Oct. 4.—A large meteorite fell here and set fire to the place.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 4.—A revolution has started in the province of Corrientes in the Argentine Republic.

Paris, Oct. 4.—While hunting pheasants at Rambouillet, Minister of Agriculture Beau accidentally shot Count Chap.

Dresden, Saxony, Oct. 4.—The German government has expelled three American Mormons, who tempted to spread their propaganda.

Odessa, Russia, Oct. 4.—A detachment of police captured fifty-three anarchists after a desperate fight, in which several of the former were shot.

Paris, Oct. 4.—French aeronauts have begun their journey to St. Louis, where they will contest for the George Brest international aeronautic cup.

Paris, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Tangier reports an attempt on the part of a shore party from a Spanish battleship to sample ammunition to the Moors.

Tokyo, Oct. 4.—It is said that the real owner of the Mikasa has not died, although he is supposed to be the son of the emperor who died six days ago.

Havana, Oct. 4.—The cable ship Silverstein had the Havana end of the Commercial Cable Company's new cable from New York, and sailed for Havana.

Paris, Oct. 4.—An antique historic coat has been stolen from the church at Blamont, Haute Vienne. It is valued at nearly \$2,000. The thief had taken it to London. Two persons have been arrested at Blamont on suspicion of having aided in the theft.

October 8, 1907. Remember the date.